REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.494.—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		In Arrear.	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
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Forth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	6 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type. 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers every week with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,765 Tons, 600 H.P., Commander J. Lang, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 29th April 1876, at 5 P.M.

April.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	29	Leaves Tuticorin 8
„ Ratnagherry	30	„ Colombo 9
„ Vingorla	30	„ Negapatam 11
„ Goa	30	„ Pondicherry 13
„ Carwar	May 1	„ Madras 14
„ Mangalore	2	„ Masulipatam 15
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada 16
„ Tellicherry	3	„ Vizagapatam 17
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam 17
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore 18
„ Aleppey	5	„ False Point 19
„ Quilon	5	Arrives CALCUTTA 21

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers as this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pentianak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucca Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchangeable Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, via the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSEH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th May 1876, at 6 P.M.

May.		May.
Leaves BOMBAY	5	Leaves BUSSEH 24
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Mehomerah 24
„ Muscat	13	„ Fao 24
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Bushire 26
„ Linga	16	„ Linga 29
„ Bahrein	17	„ Bunder Abbas 30
„ Bushire	18	„ Jask 31
„ Fao	20	„ Gwader June 2
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Kurrachee 6
Arrives BUSSEH	21	Arrives BOMBAY 9

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 6 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 9 P.M.

The S.S. ARCOLA, 876 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. H. Frank, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 6 P.M., sailing at Veraval, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

The S.S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th May 1876, at 6 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, MOKEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S.S. SYRIA, 1,456 Tons, 900 H.P., Commander Heasman, as above from Kurrachee on SATURDAY the 6th May. Cargo and Passengers for Aden, Suez, Malta and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers call.

The Assyria is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers, and 16 Second.

The Steamer leaving Bombay on FRIDAY, the 28th April, and proceeding on SUNDAY, the 30th May, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Assyria.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th April 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 28th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
£32	£15	£4	Including Wines.
30	22	6	
30	22	9	
30	24	14	Without Wines.
30	24	14	
30	24	14	
30	24	14	
30	24	14-10	

Children 2 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—Half Fares.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

The ITALIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.

The ITALIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

The ITALIA to sail on THURSDAY, 1st June 1876.

The ITALIA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st July 1876.

The ITALIA to sail on TUESDAY, 1st August 1876.

The ITALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.

The ITALIA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.

And the 1st January 1877 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 28th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, as mentioned.

Each of this Company have large First and Second-class Saloons; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact dates of departure will be fixed and published a day or two prior to sailing.

For further particulars of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 5th December 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. STRATHLEVEN, 2,300 Tons,

C. W. Pearson, Commander.

(To leave 1st May.)

THIS New and Splendid Steamer will have despatch as above, and is expected to make a quick passage. She has been built expressly for the Indian trade, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers, both on the main deck and in a Saloon built on deck. She will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES TO LIVERPOOL—Rs. 500.

Measure of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices. For Freight and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th April 1876.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Way.	1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symers	2492	400	Ist	Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	8th	Southampton.
KAISER-I-HIND	E. J. Baker	2621	450	15th	Suez, &c.
BOKHARA	W. D. Anderson	1923	450	22nd	Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon, at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay 30th March 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TENEDOS, Captain A. H. Johnson (2,589 Tons and 400 H. P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on such of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 28th April 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay 17th April 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 29th April, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship SUMATRA, 2,489 Tons, and 450 H.P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 24th April 1876. Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL, TO LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on Deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

TO SUEZ	Rs. 300
„ MALTA	„ 400
„ LIVERPOOL	„ 500

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 3RD MAY,

TRENTHAM HALL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 27TH MAY,

SOME HALL.

THE ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine steamers, which have been specially constructed for the Bombay Trade. They are all built to steam 12 knots, and are expected to make the passage either to or from England in about 75 days.

Each steamer will carry a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	Glasgow.	Liverpool.	Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424		22nd April.	29th April.
NUBIANA	2977	400	22nd April.	29th April.	14th June.
INVERNESS	2269	500	20th May.	27th May.	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2272	486	17th June.	24th June.	10th August.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

	FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 300

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve month of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 20TH MAY.

THE attention of Families intending to proceed to England is specially invited to the fine Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Register 360 H.P. nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, well-known in the South American Passenger Service as one of the favourite Steamers of the Belgian Royal Mail Company. She has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers, and carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS. For Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

GENTLEMEN proceeding to *EUROPE* are invited to inspect the splendid Stock of *TRAVELLING REQUISITES.* of the Best Manufacture, which can always be obtained at

A MOMENT'S NOTICE,

Ready for *Immediate Use.*

A detailed list of Our Celebrated Travelling Kit forwarded on application, Post Free to any part of India.

Light Suits for the Red Sea, or Warm Suits for the Mediterranean made to order in a few hours	from	Rs. a. 15 0 to 45 0

ASQUITH & COMPANY,
HIRTMAKERS & OUTFITTERS,
The Overland Kit Warehouse,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

A FREE PASSAGE will be GRANTED to a MEDICAL MAN of HIGH STANDING who would act as SURGEON for the VOYAGE on a steamer sailing for Liverpool almost immediately.

Immediate application should be made to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.

Bombay, 25th April 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of the CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, Captain Sampson, from LONDON, are REQUESTED to SEND in their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and PAY FREIGHT and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed without further notice at their expense and risk.

The Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it has left the Ship's deck.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents, Ship Marlborough.

Bombay, 28th April 1876.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. VIXEN, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature. As the Cargo will be landed in the Sasoon Dock, Consignees can obtain delivery of their GOODS there, and early application is requested. N. CLAIM for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Bombay, 28th April 1876. Agents, s.s. Vixen.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE, Fox, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay from the Sassoon Dock.

No CLAIMS of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 27th April 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ANNUAL SALES of ABKARI FARMS in the Southern Village of the AITBAG TALOOKA, in the Colaba Collectorate, for the year 1876-77, commencing from 1st August 1876, will be held before the Collector of Colaba at Alibag on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1876 and on the following days.

For further particulars application to be made to the Collector of Colaba.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Collector of Colaba.

Colaba, Collector's Office, Alibag, 26th April 1876.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to issue POLICIES on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandize and other Property in Bombay and neighbourhood.

C. MACDONALD & Co., Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, 29TH APRIL.

CHHEL BATAO AND MOHINA RANI,

AND

INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats, Rs. 2.

FORT THEATRE,
APOLLO STREET,
ENTRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOTEL.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, 29TH APRIL.
NEW FARCE! AND NEW BURLESQUE!!
ORANGE BLOSSOMS,
AND
CAMARALZAMAN;
OR
THE BAD DJINN AND THE GOOD SPIRIT.

During the Burlesque will be introduced
NEW SONGS, NEW DANCES, NEW CHORUSES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Pit Chairs ..... Rs. 2. Second Class ..... Re. 1.

(Doors open at 8-30. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock punctually.

N. B.—Extra Tramway Cars leave from Elphinstone Circle and Church Gate Street after the performance.

PUNKAHS IN FULL SWING.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY (VIA SUEZ CANAL).

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer BATAVIA, Captain Cecoco, will sail as above on MONDAY, the 1st May 1876, at 10 A.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 A.M.

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Forbes Street Fort, on TUESDAY, the 9th May, 1876, at 2 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1875.
2. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. Premjee Dayal who has been elected a Director of the Company by the Board to fill up a vacancy in their body.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMPANY will be CLOSED from the 3rd to 9th May 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

4, Forbes Street, Bombay, 28th April 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.—A QUARTERLY MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of BOMBAY will be held in the Municipal Offices on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1876, at 3 P.M., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. The Health Officer's Report for the 4th Quarter of 1875.
2. Sanction to be asked to the following additional grants recommended by the Town Council:—

Rs. 3,000 for the further improvement of the Victoria Gardens, viz. the construction of a Band stand, Deer Park, Aviary &c., &c.

3. Rs. 3,867 for the completion of the new road between Pedder and Peel Roads, including the cost of new drain and railing along the sides of the thoroughfare to be paid from the cash balance.

4. Rs. 11,500 for the completion of the Pedder Markets at Masagon to include the cost of enclosure-wall and railings, lattice, &c., to be met as a grant from the cash balance.

5. Rs. 29,000 for the laying of a 12-inch water-main to Masagon Runner to be paid out of the cash balance as recommended by the Town Council in their Resolution, dated 6th April 1876, instead of a loan from Government as sanctioned by the Corporation, 19th January 1876.

6. Rs. 1,919-2-0 from the cash balance to meet the cost of repairs to the Municipal edifice on the G. I. P. Railway at Coopla.

7. Rs. 234 8-0 to meet the cost of providing the lamps for the Slaughter Houses at Bandora.

8. Rs. 6,000 from the cash balance to meet the cost of constructing a cutcha road from the Frere Road, west of the G. I. P. Railway's Goods-shed to Lawrence DeLima Street, Bandora.

9. Rs. 7,770 from the cash balance to meet the cost this year of the establishment for the new Pumping Station for Carnac Bunder at Rs. 256 per mensem and of Rs. 614 diffe for fuel.

10. Rs. 432 per annum for the retention of the services of three extra coolies for service at the Love Grove Pumping Station.

11. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 2,904 plus cost of exchange) for purchase of water-metres (for sale to private persons).

12. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Runees 50,000 for the construction forthwith of a new Sewer along Marine Street to the Custom House to intercept the sewage at present passing into the Custom House Basin, which outlet the Town Council recommend should be met from the cash balance.

13. Sanction to be asked to an arrangement by which Mr. Chabildass Tullochundass gives up 1,776 square yards of ground for the improvement of Jurjeewan Keeka Street in exchange for 1,668 square yards of Municipal land in that thoroughfare encroached upon by him. D'to. Ditto. by which Mr Joosub Sujdi Gunny gives up 4,45 square yards at 8 Ballon Doctor Street to Cashmere and with at present to the square at present in the same street to allow his setting forward the line of his house.

14. Sanction to be asked to an arrangement by which 44·66 square yards of land or thereabouts are sold to Mr. Jadhowjee Rao ojee and 38·66 are sold to Mr. Jaffersjee Tyabjee on the east side of Falkland Road, Mazagon. Also to the sale of square yards of ground on the west side of the said gardens to Mr. Jadhowjee Ragoojee. This sanction is asked for in substitution of the sanction of the Corporation given on the 19th January last.

15. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the budget items for roads during the past quarter.

16. Government Resolution, No. 922 C. W. 188 of 1876, dated 23rd February last, stating that Government will willingly grant the land applied for by the Municipal Commissioner for the improvement of the entrance to the eastern Boulevard near Rose Fountain.

17. To receive copy of the Farewell Address presented to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his reply thereto.

18. The Municipal Commissioner's Report for 1875. The Auditors' Report ditto.

19. The Municipal Commissioner will ask the sanction of the Corporation to the appropriation the boundaries of the Burning and Burying Ground at Tank Bunder as proposed in the letter No. 387, dated 16th February 1876, from the Secretary Fort Trust.

20. Application from Mr. J. Buratoa, requesting to be allowed to build a Bazaar Shed at Wadiadla Village.

21. Application from the Port Trustees for sanction to the Establishment of the "Ryan Grain Market" near Munjid Overbridge.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, 26th April 1876.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION will be held at 4 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 9th May 1876, when sanction will be asked to the following arrangements made by the Municipal Commissioner for carrying out the EXTENSION of the WATER SUPPLY, viz., the appointment of Mr. Hemi Walton, Executive Engineer, in special charge of the Water Works, and the appointment of Mr. C. B. Braham as Deputy Executive Engineer in sole charge of the ordinary duties of the Executive Engineer's Department during Mr. Walton's employment on the Water Works. Government Resolution No. 1744 (General Department,) dated 7th April 1876, stating that Government approve of the 24-inch main for new Water Works.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secretary, Town Council.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 26th April 1876.

BASS'S INDIA PALE ALE.

JUST LANDED Ex. S. S. DECCAN,

BOTTLED BY

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., LONDON.

net cash.

Casks containing 6 doz. pts. .....Rs. 4 per doz.

ALL CHARGES INCLUDED.

COOPER.

THIS strengthening BEER, half DUBLIN STOUT and half DUBLIN PORTER, is entirely free from acidity, is never over ripe; and requires only to be known to be thoroughly appreciated by European invalids requiring an invigorating tonic in this exhaustive climate. Sold in not less than 3 dozen quarts and 6 dozen pints casks. The price per dozen is moderate, viz.:—

Rs. 5-12 per doz. qts. net.
„ 4 „ pts. „

SOLE AGENTS.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing

At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. Lower than those of any other Company.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Proves security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectus and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS,
From Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.
BINOCULAR GLASSES,
From Rs. 25 to Rs. 140.
CAMP AND DECK CHAIRS,
(folding, light and strong),
from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
Cocoanada, Manilla, Trichinopoly, &c.,
of the first qualities only.
COCOA PASTE; COFFEE ESSENCE,
from as. 8 to Rs. 2.
AND
COMPENDIUM OF GAMES,
containing in moderate space materials for Backgammon, Bezique Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for
Bezique and Whist,
from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
CORKSCREWS, LEVER KNIVES,
in variety:
from as. 8 to Rs. 8.
CUTLERY,
of the best manufacture.
DRESSING BAGS, CASES AND ROLLS,
from Rs. 18 to Rs. 400.
DRAM FLASK AND DRINKING CUPS,
from Re. 1-8 to Rs. 20.
EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR,
the original and genuine,
from Re. 1 to Rs. 7.
INFANTS' FOOD,
of the most approved kinds.
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.
(for which the Company are Sole Agents).
MILK,
Condensed Anglo Swiss.
NOVELS, CHEAP EDITIONS,
by the most celebrated Authors.
OVERLAND TRUNKS & PORTMANTEAUX.
from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.
PIPES AND TOBACCO,
of various descriptions.
PLAYING CARDS.
De la Rue's, per pack from annas 12 to Rs. 2.
POCKET CANTEENS & SANDWICH CASES,
in the most compact forms.
PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS,
of the most convenient and secure forms.
RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS,
a large Choice.
SOAPS, MARINE AND TOILET,
and Cases for Toilet Soaps.
SPONGES AND BAGS,
for the Bath or Toilet Table.
STATIONERY.
Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.
TIFFIN BASKETS,
completely fitted.
TRAVELLING BAGS,
Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money,
from Rs. 3 to Rs. 400.
WINES, SPIRITS AND LIQUEURS,
Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.
WRITING AND TOURIST'S CASES,
in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHIPMENT FOR THE HOT SEASON.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
Comfortable and Easy Fitting.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY
BEG to call attention to the great variety of MATERIALS in this DEPARTMENT.

Special attention is given of the Fit and Finish, which will be found equal to the *Best London Houses.*

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
OXFORD CLOTH—All the new patterns in this favourite Material, which is cool, shrinkless, Six for	36 0	42 0
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, with Collars attached. New Stripes or Spots, fine latest designs, fast colour Six for	28 0	31 0
PRINTED CAMBRIC with Collars attached; a handy useful Shirt Six for	22 8	25 8
BEST LONGCLOTH, fine Linen Front and Cuffs, with the new plain Military Front, for Indian washing Six for	28 0	31 0
FINE LONGCLOTH, Cambric Front and Cuffs, made as above Six for	22 8	25 8
SILK and WOOL. This quality is the best made, and rarely obtained in this country, neat, plain colours or Fancy Stripes, thoroughly shrunk Six for	52 0	58 0
WOVE or FANCY PRINTED FLANNELS. The Best Goods manufactured, a large choice for selection, thoroughly shrunk Six for	49 0	56 0
DRESS SHIRTS, embroidered fronts From	7 8	8 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED SLEEPING KIT.

Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing: the genuine material	10 0	11 8
Best Printed Cambric neat Striped pattern	6 8	7 8
Best Wove Flannel, thoroughly shrunk. Plain or Striped Pattern. These form a most comfortable Lounge Suit for early morning wear	17 0	19 0
Best Silk and Wool, a most valuable material for those who cannot wear Flannel, offering all the protection	17 8	19 8
Best Spun Silk	23 0	25 0

THREE-FOLD LINEN COLLARS,

With extra Deep Turned Edges for Indian Washing.

Pall Pall, Strand, Haymarket (Stand-up).	6 0	7 0
The Dux, Harford (Stand-up, Turned Corner)	6 0	7 0
The Military Special Mess Collar	6 0	7 0
Shakespeare, West-End (Turned Down)	6 0	7 0
The West-End / The Dux... (Made with neat Cambric Tie attached for wear with Wool Shirts)	6 8	7 8
Best Linen Cuffs (False)	11 0	12 8

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

REAL MERINO SOCKS,
Soft and Shrinkless.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Pain Mixtures	Dozen 15 8	17 8
Drab or Fawn	do. 17 8	19 0
Drab Fancy Stripes	do. 17 8	19 0
Drabs, Fawns and Browns	do. 19 8	21 8
Super Fine, a Special Article	do. 21 0	23 8
Fine Striped Merino, very Soft and Elastic	do. 24 0	27 0
Real Scotch Lambs Wool	do. 21 0	23 8
Black Silk Socks	Per pair 7	8 8
Black Silk Hose	do. 11 8	13 8
Best Ribbed Merino, Plain Colors, a special article	do. 4 12	5 12

GENT'S COTTON SOCKS.
Double Feet and Heels.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton	Per doz. 9 8	10 8
Super Brown Cotton	do. 11 0	12 8
Fine Mixed Colours or Fancy Stripes	do. 14 8	16 0
Extra Super Colours or Fancy Stripes	do. 16 8	18 8
Best Fancy Stripes	do. 18 8	21 0
Best Lisle Thread, plain	do. 25 0	28 0
Best Balbriggan do. pure	do. 28 0	32 0

GENT'S DRAWERS AND PANTS,

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Brown Dressed Cotton Pants	26 0	29 0
Super Brown Cotton Trunk Drawers, fitting closely above the knee	27 0	31 0
Fine Summer Merino Pants, medium substance	36 0	42 0
Super Summer Merino fitted with Belt	42 0	48 0
Bands, Double Wove Seats for Riding	42 0	48 0
Stout Grey Shetland Merino Pants	31 0	37 0
Bathing Drawers, Fancy Striped Cotton, per pair	2 0	2 4

GENT'S BANIANS OR UNDER VESTS.

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Fine Gauze Merino Banians	Six for 14 0	16 0
Superfine Saxony	do. 19 0	21 0
Best Super, Manufactured to Asquith & Co.'s Special Order, of the best Merino Shrinkless	do. 25 0	28 0
Summer Merino, a Vest of medium substance	do. 31 0	35 0
Real India Gauze, warranted half silk; the most comfortable and durable Under Vest made	do. 35 0	40 0

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOURNE & SHEPHERD have now ready for sale a SERIES of PORTRAITS, GROUPS, and VIEWS taken in connection with the ROYAL TOUR IN INDIA and by desire of H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES. Price List on application.

10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESSMAKER, SILK MERCER, OUTFITTER, &c.
THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY IN BOMBAY.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."
Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 *Buttons.*
LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba, now in the occupation of J. Nuguesso, Esq. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

26, Meadow Street.

NOTICES.

ANY one having CL

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 28TH APRIL 1876.

THE arrivals of Cotton into Liverpool yesterday were on a somewhat more moderate scale and the public telegrams gave the tone of the market as less depressed, but private messages still report Surats extremely weak at a decline of 1/16d. on the spot, arrival prices quite nominal. From New York yesterday, futures come unaltered, but according to Reuter ready Mid Uplands has recovered from 12¼ to 13¼ cents per lb. In the absence of confirmation, however, we should be inclined to consider the latter figure a mistake.

The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports now stand as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
For the six days	22,000	18,000	25,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	3,909,000	3,360,000	3,564,000

From Manchester we do not hear of any change in Piece Goods and the London General Produce Markets are unchanged in every respect.

The Bank of England return for the week ending yesterday was of a decidedly favorable character. Bills discounted were unchanged in amount, while the Reserve showed an increase of £312,500 and Bullion of £373,000. The proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities now stands at unusually high figure, and although it is unlikely that the Bank minimum will be reduced below the present level of 2 per cent, the extreme abundance of money and the general dulness of trade renders it very unlikely that we shall see any advance for some time.

French Rentes yesterday were quoted at 106, which is an advance of ¼. Bar Silver is still quoted at 53¾d., per oz. equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee. This week's mail steamer from Southampton brings Silver to the amount of £87,000, making £350,000 at present afloat for this port, and £62,000 for Calcutta.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened this morning with a steadier appearance at yesterday's rates, but during the day there were rather more bills offering than has been the case latterly, and at the close buyers have succeeded in establishing a partial advance of 1-16d. per rupee. We now quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand.	1s. 8¾d. to 11-16d. per Rupee.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	,,
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s 8 15-16d. to 1-9d	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 8 15-16 to 1-9d	,,

On Calcutta the demand rate is still 1/16 premium, but 60 days' sight is improving, business having been done at 99.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues strong with an upward tendency, but there are still very few sellers. We quote Fours, Rs. 101 ; Fours-and-a-half Rs. 101¼. In Fives-and-a-half transactions have taken place at Rs. 103¾.

THE SHARE MARKET has been rather more active to-day and a larger general business has been done. Bank of Bombays are in request at 41 per cent premium, an advance of ¼ per cent. Mofussil Co.'s shares are firmer at a recovery of Rs. 10. Spinning and Weaving shares are also firmer as a rule. We note an advance of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Rs. 5 in Colabas and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumseys. Bombay Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are again Rs. 10 higher, the closing quotation being Rs. 1,850 per share.

FOR COTTON there has been rather more enquiry on the Green to-day and a large business has been done at in some instances slightly higher than yesterday's prices. To all appearance, however, buyers have been confining their operations to covering sales for April shipment which have been left open as long as possible, and the improvement therefore is only likely to be temporary. The despondent character of the home advices prevents European houses "bulling" the staple to any extent, but in some instances natives are beginning to consign pretty freely in preference to accepting current prices here.

The receipts yesterday were 7,220 bales, making 55 820 for the week as against 51,215 bales for the corresponding week last year and 60,675 bales in 1874. The total since 1st September last is now 705,046 bales against 663,446 last, and 936,699 bales for the previous season.

FREIGHTS have been quiet but fairly steady. By Steamers for Liverpool £2-5 has been paid for shipment up to 15th May, but for ready Cotton £2 3-9 and Wheat £2.2-6 have been the current rates. By sailing ships for Liverpool the tendency is easier. The Iron ship Cape Comorin took the berth yesterday at £2 for May loading and to-day £2 to £2-1-3 are the quotations for the best class of Iron vessels. Wooden vessels are quite at a discount and tonnage has been offering to-day at £1-12 6 without finding takers. Steam freights for the Mediterranean have been very active of late. The Austrian Lloyd's Co. will only have one boat next month and the whole of the Trieste and Venice freight is now been secured up to the end of May ; the last vessels being £2 7 6 or £2-10 per ton. The steamer Zante is reported fixed from Kurrachee to Marseilles at £2-12 6 freight payable at 2s. exchange.

PIECE GOODS show no movement worthy of special notice. Prices have an easier tendency, but the supplies in the hands of European firms are small and they do not press sales.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
200,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Agra Bank	96
20,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400xd
20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	Bank of Bombay New...	705
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras.....	1,200
80,000	250	all	8 p. ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of I. L. & China	300
40,000	92½	all	6 p. ct	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	300
40,000	100	all	5 p. ct	Chartered Bank of India	21
			5 do.	and China	195
40,000	250	125	12 do.	National Bank o' India..	168
60,000	250	all		Oriental Bank.....	495

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

60	1,250	all	80 p.c*	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,100
800	2,500	all	150*	Alliance Spinning	2,515
1,000	1,000	all	...	Bhowanagur M. & P. Co.	1,350
360	1,000	all	50 p.c	Bombay United	1,090
400	1250	150	10*	Bro ch Mills	160
800	1,000	all	60	Colaba Spinning.....	730
3,500	1,000	all	100 p.c	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	840
1,500	1,250	all	80 p.c	Fleming S. W. Co.....	930 !
2,000	1,000	all	60 p.c*	Great Eastern	1,065xd
9,000	200	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	240
700	1,000	all	80 p.c	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	995
720	1,000	all	65 p.c	Jewraj Balloo Mills	990
6	...		800	...	Khandesh Spinning	800
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1000
...	...		500	75*	Madras U. Spinning	1,025xd
2,500	1,000	all	70	...	Manockji Petit's.....	1,180
1,250	1,000	all	60 p.c*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,125xd
6,000	625	all	40 p.c*	Oriental.....	775
600	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	720xd
1,200	1,000	all	60	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	995
110	1,000	300	4 p.c	Soonderdas Spinning ...	925
600	1,000	250	125 p.c	Do. do. 1/4 share.	200

* Per share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

120	5,000	2,850	200 p.c	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,450
200	2,000	1,100	85 p.c	Albert Co. Kurrachee..	780
100	...	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	850
250	1,000	1,000	...	Alted Mills Co.....	1,105
150	15,000	11,000	425 p.c	Apollo Press Co.....	3,100
1,000	1,000	all	60	Bharay	730
150	500	all	65 p.c	Benn Company (New)...	505
1,000	350	all	42 p.c	Indian Press Co.....	285
600	1,000	all	64 p.c.	French Cotton Co.....	90
400	1,250	all	78 p.c	Carwar Co	900
120	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	15
1,000	5,000	all	700 p.c	Colaba Press Co.....	3,150*
500	300	all	Nil.	Dho lera P. & G. Co.....	300
800	1,000	all	180 p.c	East India Press Co.....	825
150	5,000	all	80 p.c	Fort Press Co.....	1,500
200	2,000	2,000	15 p.c	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
200	500	all	100 p.c	French Press Co.....	495
1,150	...	1,400	100 p.c	Imperial Press Co.....	410
1125	400	350	45 p.c	Mofussil Press & Gin ning Co.....	345
800	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1,125
120	...	1,800	250 p.c	Prince of W. Press	700
800	500	all	100 p.c	Sassoon's Press Co.....	560
400	500	750	45 p.c	Scinde Press Co.....	430
200	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	1,025
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.....	600xd
600	1,000*	all	125 p.c*	Volkart's & United Press C.	75

* Purchase, for the year.

LAND COMPANIES.

6000	1,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.....	1,085
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	75
1,750	3,000	600	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	575
6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

220	218	7/8	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	267
250	103	1/4	do.	Do. New 220 Shares....	126
250	65	7/8	do.	Ditto	72
250	21	1/8	1 do.	Ditto	32
100	100		1,000 do.	S.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
215	100	9/16	do.	Do. New Shares	235

MISCELLANEOUS.

2,000	12,500	1500	340 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,850
1,000	50	all	4 p.ct	Bombay GasCompany	60
500	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co....	700
500	500	all	80 p.c.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.....	200
3,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company, Ld...	70
4,000	5	all	4 p.c	Meghalee' Build'g Co..	21
1,980	50	all	30 p.c	Treacher & Co.....	400
600	250	all	40 p.c	Vicqua Patent Slip	82

BANK OF MADRAS.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 22nd April, 1876 :—

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	1/5, 4,14,!	0	7
Other Deposits	61,95,999	12	1
Cash Credits	4,58,930	0	7
Post Bills	41,2 0	0	7
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 2,83,48,912	2	3

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	81,70,240	15	7
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	26,10,639	12	0
Govt. Securities	35,44,043	1	0
Do.	34,59,354	0	5
Amount of Credits	14,90,585	0	0
Mofussil Bills discounted	26,77 61	13	6
Other Debts	2,36,879	5	6
Bills of Exchange	9,92,282	2	3
Due by other Banks	1 40,324	0	0
	Rs. 2,83,48,913	2	3

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULAR RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 22nd April, 1876.

Open 1,378¾ Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,07,167	10	0
Merchandize	4,90,426	3	0
Telegraph	691	0	0
Municipal Trains	367	8	0
Total Rs.....	5,98,672	5	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,275¾ miles.....Total Rs.....5,24,938 12 7

Increase Rs..... 73,733 8 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

THE ship TWILIGHT, 630 tons, Captain A. D... sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general ...

THE s. s. OCEAN, 162 tons, Captain G. ... arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and ... with a general cargo and two hundred and ... passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. PACHAETA, 986 tons, Captain J. H. Row, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain J. G. Gammon, arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and sixty deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for same ports with a general cargo and thirty deck passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail Steamer Batavia, Captain Crocco, sailing on the 1st May for Genoa and Marseilles :—For Genoa.—Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Johnson, one child and one infant, Viscount Chappelaine, Mr. Fredrick Kinsman, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. M. Winton, Brigadier-General J. Wright and two daughters, Lt. J. F. Napier, Mr. Charles Marks, Mr. Barsolotti Stefano, Mr. H. Warth, Mr. D. Geonanni, Mr. Mahomed Inamala, Mr. Rahim Alla, and Henry Thorpe. For Port Said :—Mr. Vermin.

THE s. s. VIXEN, 1,080 tons, Captain D. O'Kieffe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (March 26th), via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo :—104 packages piece goods; 194 packages wine, 70 bales twist, 20 packages earthenware, 8 cases leather, 63 packages glass ware, 30 cases copper, 86 cases tobacco, 23 cases hardware, 343 cases tin plates, 100 cases soap, 10 cases corks, 779 bundles iron sheets, 92 kegs nails, 52 casks empty bottles, 200 bundles iron hoops, 5 cases beer, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. David Sassoon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
27	Pehlwan (s).....	Gammon	Goa, Apr 26.
28	Vixen (s)	O'Kieffe	Liverpool, Mar 26.
	Ocean (s)	Baker	Mandvee, Apr 26.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
28	Pachamba (s)	Row	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
	Pehlwan (s)	Gammon	Coast and Goa.
	Twilight	Delargy.....	Liverpool.

The following vessels were entered outfor loading yesterday :—
Steamer Monte Moro, to Liverpool.
Steamer Ocean, to Coast and Cutch
Steamer Akola, to Kurrachee and London.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

April.			
25	Queen of the North.	.....	Coast.
26	Athan Ellen	.....	Masulipatam.
	Khiva (s)	.....	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Zeal s—680 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.
Zampa s—20 boxes tobacco, Surunchund Kavelchund ; 700 bundles sheet iron, and 1,589 bundles round and flat bars iron, Ramchunder Mahadew and Co ; 413 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Goolamhoosein.
Virginia Schlizze s—50 boxes bar soap, Jooma Sakoor ; 10 cases slates, Ebram Budroodin ; 55 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Mahamedally.
Utopia s—501 bundles hoop iron, Abdoolally Sumroodin.
Streathleven s—1,293 bundles hoop iron, Joseph Soares.

FROM LONDON.

Tuscany s—1 hogshead sherry, Cawasjee Manockjee and Sons.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trentham Hall s—2 hogsheads portwine, Cowasjee Manuckjee and Son.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 25th to 28th April 1876, by Cutler, Palmer and Co :—
Malwa s, 2 casks cognac. Timour s, 37 cases claret. Erlking s, 5 casks sherry. Doorga s, 100 casks ale. Abydos s, 10 cases champa ne. Gowaliera 21 cases sherry.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus—120 bales hemp Jetha Purshotum.
Persia—109 bales jute, Nurboo Soond ujee ; 75 bales cotton, Kevaldass Trioomdass ; 86 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee.
Phlegethon—250 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Turkish Empire—261 bales cotton, Lowjee Jadowjee ; 112 bales cotton Shamjee Nagsee and Co.
Helen Scott—500 bales cotton, W and I Graham and Co.
Khyrooza—215 cwts coir yarn and 30 cwts rope, Malsee Mooljee ; 60 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co.
Albyn—15 bales cotton, Benn, Whiley and Co.
Circassian—200 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co ; 160 cwts coir yarn Canjee Teeljbhur.
Khyrooza—90 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.
Zalacca—20 bales hemn, Nathoo Soonderjee ; 100 bales cotton, Canjee Purbhoo and Co.
Spartan s—5,767 bags linseed, and 450 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 51 bales cotton, Lalljee Thackersey ; 45 bales cotton, Cooverji Khetsy ; 1,000 bales cotton, and 800 packets wheat, Ralli Brothers ; 95 bales cotton, Lillachund Luckmeedas and Co ; 88 bales cotton, Nursey Jaitha, 54 bales cotton, Nundoomull Modee.
Strathleven s—600 packets wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 400 bags wheat, Knoop and Co ; 60 bales wool, Gouldass Tool seedas ; 25 bales wool, Ruzubally Allyruze ; 32 bales wool, Jeeta Purseram ; 100 bales hemp, Killick Nixon and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Hunsraj Bhugwandass ; 72 bales cotton, Munoockram Gendass ; 300 bales cotton, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co ; 205 bales cotton, Wallace and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Cooverjee Lilladhur ; 110 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha.
Trentham Hall s—100 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 155 bales cotton, Narronjee Pohmjee ; 32 bales cotton, Vussonjee Jewraj ; 251 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Boadicea s—840 pack to wheat, Stearns, Hobart and Co ; 60 bales cotton, Gangjee Mowjee.

FOR LONDON.

Glenroyle s—13,334 bags rapeseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Blenheim s—1,400 bags rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

St Andrew—409 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Annie Lorway, 6,000 bags linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Deccan s—150 bales cotton, Jules Siegfrid and Co.
Zambesie s—333 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR GENOA.

Zambesi s—200 bales cotton, P and O Co.
Valiant—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 500 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Batavia s—1,000 packets wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s—100 bales cotton, P and O Co ; 150 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zambesi s—50 bags ginger and 109 bags coffee, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—500 baskets onions, Daniell ; 500 baskets onions' Hasson Lall ; 75 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Hoosen ; 95 bales twist, Ramdass Khimjee and Co ; 63 bags turmeric, Judhabhoy Chuttoo ; 2 cases E'sath, Hormusjee Nusserwanjee ; 12 cases sh rkin s and 31 packages olibanum, Joomabhoy Lalljee ; 25 cases sharkfins, Verjee Nanjee ; 11 cases sharkfins and 3 cases fishmaws, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 55 chests opium, B D Sassoon ; 95 chests opium, N J Abraham ; 22 chests opium, Jairabhoy Peerbhoy ; 6 chests opium, Tarachund Sitaram ; 16 chests opium, Bhoichund Joomkha ; 20 chests opium, Hajee Adom Esmail and Co ; 19 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 10 chests opium, Lallubhoy Lillachund ; 49 chests opium, David Sassoon ; 14 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 20 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 45 bags sulphate, of copper, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 5 packages sulphate of copper and 2 packages storax liquid, Abdoolhoosen Neezamally.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—501 chests opium, Tarachund Sittaram ; 11 chests opium, Hanmuntram Hurdewdass ; 5 chests opium, Hajarimull Gurmookroy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 27th April 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	32 deg. Fah ..... 29·725
Temperature of the Air	83 6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6
Dew Point	73·4
Relative humidity of Air	·770
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	88·6
Minimum do. do	77·8
General Direction of wind.....	NW, SW, S, WSW, W, WNW, NW, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	210

HIGH COURT.—29TH APRIL.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE WEST.

For Judgment at 3 P.M.

563-70—Trabjee and Sayani—Lulloobhoy Bapoobhoy and others vs Mancoorvubai widow and others—Hearn and Cleyland.

Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

For Judgment.

553-73—Muljee and B—Hurdass Nursingdass vs Hajee Currumdina Soolemanee—Lynch and Tobin.
20-76—Lynch and Tobin—the L B and M Bank Limited vs Rahimtoola Rada—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy.

SUMMARY SUIT

218-76—Jefferson and Payne—Casum Hajee Mitha vs Ebrahim Lutiff.
215-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Lakmidass Khimjee and another vs Mathuradass Chamnecy.
122-76—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Doyaram vs Moolchund Poonumchund—Perem storily fixed.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

4-74—P Kavasjee—Pestonjee Mooljee vs Vulloo Devjee—Rimington Pore and Langley. Part heard.
61-76—Craige Lynch and Owen—Nusserwanjee Monockjee Petit vs Hajee Currim Mahomed—In Person.
62 76—In person—Tricumjee Morarjee vs Bhawoodin bin &c and other —Mr Bicknell.
68-76—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Khoja Abdoolla Muranee vs Khoja Sulleman Khaklaw—Tyabjee and Sayani.
81-76—Prescott and White—Thomas Grieve Young vs Bomanjee Shapoorjee—Arden Pranjee.
83-76—Trabjee and Sayani—Gocouldass Jugmohundass vs Ladcorebai widow.
84-76—Shamrao Ramchunder Balcrushna and another vs Crishnarao Rachoonath and others.
86-87—In Person—Mawa Kestope vs Khooshabu Champah.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For further directions and Costs.

533-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Nagimbhai Dayabhai vs Mooser bin Abdool Fazul—Mcoljee and Bomanjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 26.

Maitland, Dy-Surgn Gen, Bombay Medl Staff, on sick leave, from Poona.

APRIL 28.

Grant, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Dharee.
Donne, Col, Bengal R A, on sick leave, from Lucknow.
Whitcombe, Lieut Col, Madras 5th Regt N I, on furlough, from Satara.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 27.

Bell, Asst Gr-Mr Genl, on duty, to Deolalee.

APRIL 28.

Daly, Surgn-Maj Army Med Dept, on duty, to Poona.
Gibbon, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Mhow.
Whitlie, Lieut, Bombay 1 2nd Gurkhas, on leave, to——

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

[illegible] (Madras, April 25.)

[illegible] Surgeon [illegible] Department.

[illegible] Assistant Surgeon [illegible] Medical Staff, Bellary Dist, [illegible] 10 (s) of the Civil Leave Code, [illegible] with effect from the date on which [illegible] Commandant [illegible] Vizagapatam Dist, [illegible] Madras Presidency, is relieved by the Civil Surgeon [illegible] with the usual [illegible] leave, and will afford [illegible] date he may be spared after the 1st June.

Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—
Mr Henry Edward Sullivan, Madras Civil service, to officiate as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence of Mr G A Stokes, third Member of the Board of Revenue, and to avail himself of the leave granted to him to proceed to Europe on private affairs, from the 19th instant.
Mr Henry Sullivan, Madras Civil service, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Madras, the appointment of Mr F and O Stearns as Khedirpet on the 11th March last, to officiate as Third Member of the Board of Revenue, during the absence on furlough of Mr Sullivan, is cancelled.
Mr G Yeo, Acting Collector and Magistrate of Madura, delivered over charge of the District to Mr F R H Sharp, the Asst Collr, on the 16th inst.
Mr H McC Webster, Madras Civil Service, reported his return from leave and arrival at Bombay on the 12th April 1876, and is granted the usual subsidiary leave.
Mr J G Horsfall, Acting Collr and Magistrate of South Canara, delivered over charge of the District of Mr A McC Webster, the Collr, on the afternoon of the 18th inst.
The privilege leave for seventy days granted to Mr H W Bliss, Acting Collr and Magistrate of Madura, under date the 29th Feb 1876, is cancelled at his own request.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Jeremiah Garrett, Horsfall, Sub-Collr and Joint Magistrate of the Godavery Dist, to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Coimbatore during the absence of Mr F M Kindersley, on privilege leave, or until further orders.
Surgn Thomas James Hackett Wilkins to act as Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail, Chittoor, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Orr, on leave, or until further orders.
Mr J W Johnston assumed charge of the Central Jail at Salem on the forenoon of the 11th March 1876.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn-Maj John Wilson, Civil Surgn, Trichinopoly, to act as Civil Surgn, Coimbatore, during the absence of Surgn-Maj C J Rogers, on leave, or until further orders.
Surgn Walter Gawen Kipg to act as Civil Surgn, Trichinopoly, during the employment of Surgn-Maj J Wilson on other duty or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr W G Watt to be a Lay Trustee of the Church at Conoor, vice Genl Warmald.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 10, Act III of 1871 (the Towns Improvement Act), the Govr in Council hereby appoints Mr Yerkaleshellam Pillay, Dpty Collr on Genl duties, in temporary charge of the Head Asst's Division, Kurnool Dist, to be Vice-President of the Cumbum Municipality during the absence of Mr H R Farmer, on leave or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Condr George Frederick Long, of the Adjt-Genl's Dept, is transferred to the Pension Establishment from the 22nd April 1876, on retention of a Sergt's pay, at 2 shillings 6 pence per diem, under the provisions of G O G G No 912 of 1874, republished in Madras G O G No 254, dated 3rd Oct 1874. Pension payable in England.
The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept :—
Offg Condr Thomas Grenfell, to be Condr, and Sub-Condr John McManus, to be Offg Condr, from the 27th March 1876, vice Condr Lyddy, deceased.
The undermentioned officer has reported his return from Europe :—
Capt J H Gordon, S C, 1st Wing Subn 23rd Regt L I, and arrived at Madras on the 18th April 1876.
The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe :
Surgn-Maj J Henderson, M D, Indian Medical Dept, Supdt, Central Jail, Bangalore, on private affairs for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Madras.
Col A Cooper, of the S C, will be entitled to Col's allowances from the 29th April 1876, under the provisions of para 61 of G O G No 898 of 1866.
With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay No 257, dated 6th April 1876, permitting Surgn-Maj G A Bourne and Mr J of the Indian Medical Dept, in medical charge 4th Cavy Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for fifteen months, under the Regulations of 1868, to embark from Bombay.
With reference to the Genl Order issued by the Govt of Bombay, No 256, dated 6th April 1876, permitting Capt J T Cummins, S C, Adjt, 4th Cavy, Hyderabad Contingent, to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, that Officer is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, to embark from Bombay.

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After packet.
United Kingdom	May 1 ...	5-30 P.M....	6-30 P.M.
Via Brindisi	Apr. 28 ...	11 A.M. ...	2 P.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	28 ...	11 A.M.	1-30 P.M.
China	May 2 ...	3 P.M.	No after packet.
Australia	Apr. 29 ...	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius and Reunion.....	May 8 ...	3-30 P.M.	4 P.M.
Zanzibar, &c	,, 8 ...	3-30 P.M.	4-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M., the following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.
Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.
Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.
Registered Letters, if fully pre-paid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.
Late Letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.
The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices is 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.
Fully pre paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.
The Overland Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as under :—

	7 P.M.		7 P.M.
Monday		Monday.....	May 15
,, ...	,, 8	,, ...	,, 22

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pies ; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies ; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies ; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies.
The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conformations conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.
The postage chargeable on letters sent to the countries mentioned below *through Trieste* is as follows :—

	Present Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.	Revised Rates per ½ oz. Annas Pies.
Austria, Luxemburg, German States, Austrian Post Offices in Turkey ...	8 8	8 0
Belgium, Denmark, Netherlands, Switzerland, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia.....	9 4	9 0

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows :—

	4 P.M.		4 P.M.
Monday	May 1	Monday.....	May 29
,, ...	,, 15	,, ...	June 12

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

Saturday	April 29	Saturday	June 24
,, ...	,, 27	,, ...	July

In accordance with the above, Mails for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, and the Australian Colonies will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 P.M.
Registered Letters will be received until 1 P.M. on the above dates.

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.		*Supplemental Mail.*	
Monday	May 8	Monday	May 15
Friday	June 2	Friday	June 9

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mail for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company ; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

QUEENSLAND, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, VIA SINGAPORE AND TORRES STRAITS.

Tuesday..... May 15

ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA BAY, NATAL AND TABLE BAY *VIA* ADEN.

Monday	May 8	Friday.....	June 2
		,, ...	,, 30

POSTAGE ON LETTERS TO AFRICA.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters from India to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, the Cape of Good Hope, the Great Comoro Island, Mayotta, Nossebe and Mojunga, forwarded via Bombay to Aden and conveyed thence by the British India Steam Navigation Company's and Union Steam Ship Company's packets, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE QUEEN PROCLAIMED EMPRESS OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, 6 25 P.M.

A proclamation has been issued declaring the Queen to be Empress of India.

SIR BARTLE FRERE.

The *Morning Post* announces that Sir Bartle Frere will be created a Baronet.

CHOLERA AT SRINAGAR.

LAHORE, 28TH APRIL.

From the 12th to the 21st of April there have been 165 cholera cases, of which 92 have been fatal, in the town of Srinagar. The Resident advises intending visitors to postpone their departure for the Cashmere Valley for the present.

THE BUFFS REGIMENT.

ALLAHABAD, 28TH APRIL.

Another officer of the Buffs, Captain Kelly, proceeds at once to England. This makes three officers invalided home with two deaths, and brings the strength of the regiment down very low.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BHAMO ESCORT.

RANGOON, 28TH APRIL.

Government knows nothing respecting the executions of the murderers of Mr. Margary referred to in the *Pioneer*'s telegram published on the 21st instant, which is believed to be quite incorrect.

The troops which form the Bhamo escort will reach Mandalay to-morrow, but it is impossible for them to reach Bhamo before the 5th May.

THE TITLES BILL.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli refused to delay advising Her Majesty to proclaim the title of Empress. An adjournment of the House was then moved and a stormy debate ensued in which Mr. Fawcett took the lead, party recriminations being freely indulged in. The Marquis of Hartington declined to assist Mr. Fawcett's motion in consequence of the uselessness of doing so.

THE QUEEN'S ASSENT GIVEN.

Her Majesty the Queen has given her assent to the Royal Titles Bill.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, 28TH APRIL.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Kashgar, with the outward mails of 14th instant, left here for Bombay this evening at 9 o'clock.

LONDON, 27TH APRIL.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet but steady. Sales unchanged.

The London Cotton Market to-day closed dull.

Distillers..... 44d.

Wools—The Manchester Market to-day closed quiet.

Bar Silver.....	53⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	85
4½ do. do	85½
5 do. do.	88
Exchange on India.....	1s. 8⅝d.

Discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bills 2 per cent.

5 per cent. French Rentes 1872 .. 106

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday are as follows:—

Reserve of Notes	£12 875 000....	Inc. £312.500
Bills Discounted	£17 687 500.....	.....
Bullion	£26,250,000....	Inc. £375 000

Proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities 48⅝ per cent.

Shipment of Specie to Bombay £37,000 in Silver.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 28TH APRIL, 8-10 A.M.

Mail Steamer Geelong, from China, arrived.

His Excellency Sir Neville Chamberlain is expected at Ootacamund about the end of the week, and Army Head Quarters will be established at Ootacamund from Monday next, the 1st May.

His Highness the Maharaja of Vizianagram, K.C.S.I., accompanied by the Kumar Maharaja of Vizianagram, Mr. A. Underwood and suite, started for Vizianagram by the steamer Goa on the 22nd instant. A salute of thirteen guns announced His Highness' departure from Calcutta.

A MEETING of the Punjab Anjuman, we learn from the Lahore paper, was held on Monday evening last at which proposals were made to accept the invitation of the forthcoming Congress of Orientalists at St. Petersburgh by sending there a delegate and certain publications of a linguistic and antiquarian interest.

DURING the week ending 22nd April, 10,268 bales of cotton were despatched from the Central Provinces and Berar to Bombay; the number for the season is 203,843 bales, or 71,362 less than in the same period in 1874-75. This total is less than any since the season of 1871-72, but is 30,000 more than in that year.

WE notice in a Madras paper that Colonel Fraser, Military Secretary to the Resident of Hyderabad, is spending part of his furlough in tiger shooting. He has succeeded in killing some very large tigers about a hundred miles from Hyderabad. On the 9th instant he shot a man-eater, which is reported to have killed about 150 persons, fifty of whom were registered as belonging to the district where the animal was shot.

THE Pioneer:—At the associations of Calcutta had addressed Lord Lytton before he could escape. The only deputation of interest was that of the Mahomedan Literary Society, interesting from the humility of the tone of its address, and from the Viceroy's reply. "It has been said," said his Excellency, "that at various periods of my professional career, and in many parts of the world, I have been on terms of friendship with Mahomedan statesmen of unsurpassed in political sagacity by the most illustrious acquaintances." At Constantinople no why have these statesmen and so carefully dissembled their powers? would be all the better just now for one statesman.

on Friday morning (April 21) the ...ssrim, with the late ex-Viceroy of Lord Northbrook, and party on board, in the roadstead, Colombo. At nine guard of honor of 50 men and the ...nd fife band of the 57th Regiment pro... to the wharf to receive the illustrious The officials assembled there were Lieut. ...ell, A.D.C., Col. Logan, and Capt. Morti... Brigade Major. On arrival at the wharf Northbrook was received by Lieut. Thack... and escorted to the carriage in waiting to ...y him to Queen's House, where H. E. the ...rnor received him with due honours. The ...y consists of Lord Northbrook, the Hon'ble ...s Baring, the Hon'ble Frank Baring, A.D.C., ...ie Foulkes, Mrs. Barnett, Col. Eagle, Gren. Guards, Capt. Farmer, 60th Rifles, Capt. Baring, ...t., Capt. Hardy, Rifle Brigade, the Revd. ...on Duckworth, Dr. McLeod and Mr. Hart. Lord Northbrook, ladies and suite left for Kandy by special train this afternoon at 1-40. His Lordship returns here again on Sunday afternoon and goes to see the same evening.

THE Bristol correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes under date April 6 as follows about iconoclasm at Bristol:—"The removal of the 'imagery' from the north porch of Bristol Cathedral has created considerable excitement in the city and in Clifton. As a member of the capitular body who is known to strongly object to the figures was seen near the Cathedral late on Wednesday night, the clerk of the works employed 'watchers,' his intention being to refuse admission to other than his own workmen. On Thursday morning he had occasion to leave the works to go to the quarries at Corsham, and while he was absent a gang of men, under the orders of the chapter clerk, entered the gates, and before the clerk of the works, who was telegraphed for, could return, hauled down the four statues and obliterated all traces of the Virgin Mary, doing much damage to other carving in the process of removal. The last has by no means been heard of this affair. The statues cost over £100 each, but the money value of the 'imagery' is not considered by the restoration committee. Their contention is that, until the work was completed and handed over to the Cathedral body, it belonged to the restoration committee; and it is believed that the right of the chapter to act as they have done will be tested in a court of law. Feeling is so strong against the action of the Dean and Chapter that plenty of money would be forthcoming to prosecute such an inquiry.

THE *Englishman* states that Sir R. Temple is about to take some very unusual proceedings, which our contemporary describes in the following paragraph:—It has been said for some time that Sir Richard Temple had it in view to take proceedings against the writer of the "Black Pamphlet," but we could not bring ourselves to credit the rumour. Now, however, we have authority, which we cannot refuse to accept, for saying that His Honor has written to a Member of the Civil Service, whose name has been of late mentioned in connection with the pamphlet, asking whether he is not its author. We have *not* heard that this gentleman has replied, and think it not unlikely that we may have to wait some time until we do hear, but our readers will be interested to know so much as we have told them. It is supposed that Sir Richard Temple has not moved without having first communicated with the Government of India, but we may be sure that the Governor-General will take care to keep himself as clear as he can from the responsibility and odium of such proceedings as the Lieutenant-Governor is seeking to initiate. No must it be forgotten that—to quote the analogy of an earlier famine—another Pharaoh has arisen, who knows not our Joseph. It is not unlikely that he may see things in a different light from his predecessor who was so fully identified with the whole famine policy. Natural predispositions, and a liberal training, may also lead him to take a view of the limits of literary criticism, a good deal less narrow than that of his un sympathetic and autocratic predecessor. In fact, we may be quite sure that for any proceedings Sir Richard Temple may take, he will himself be fully responsible. We are still hopeful that his vanity will not on this occasion get the better of his astuteness, but that he will listen to advice, and do no more in the matter.

THERE is a nearly forgotten anecdote, told by a London paper, about Mr. Holt Mackenzie, who died recently "senior privy-councillor," which seems to be well worthy of exhumation at the present time That clever but superficial and flippant French traveller, M. Victor Jacquemont, met Mr. Mackenzie in Lord William Bentinck's camp in the Upper Provinces of India, and, embracing the opportunity a good one for pumping so able and experienced a civil officer, said to him, "Mr. Mackenzie, I am very anxious to understand thoroughly the revenue systems of India. Could you give me half an hour some day to make me perfectly comprehend them?" To which Mackenzie replied: "M. Jacquemont, I have been for more than twenty years endeavouring thoroughly to understand the revenue systems of India, and I am very far from understanding them yet." In these days when "vacation rambles" or "recreations of the recess" are wont to take the shape of Oriental excursions—when members of Parliament and expectant gentlemen out of work, with all the facilities of steam boat voyaging and railway travelling at their disposal, think that they may "get up" India (journeys included) in three months, and come home to enlighten their uninstructed fellow countrymen and to correct the errors of those who have spent in India the best years of their lives, it is well that the rebuke administered by the young Frenchman should be remembered. We have our Jacquemonts on this side of the Channel, thinking that they can master great Indian questions in half an hour; but there is one difference between the two, and it is in the Frenchman's favour; for it cannot always, or often, be said of our "strike-a-lights" that they go to the best sources of information in search of knowledge.

THE enquiry into the charge of breach of trust on the part of the Superintendent of the Men's Workshop of the Friend-in-Need Society of Madras was begun on Tuesday last at the Egmore Police Court, Madras. The prisoner, Samuel John McClay, a pensioned Sergeant-Major, was charged with having committed criminal breach of trust in respect of various sums of money, amounting to Rs. 245-13-9, which were entrusted to him during the time he was Superintendent of the Men's Workshop of the Friend-in-Need Society between February and September 1875. The prisoner was prosecuted by Mr. Rowlandson, the President of the Society, who stated that the prisoner was entrusted with the purchase of rattan and other materials used for work in the shop. The prisoner was allowed to get the materials from whom he liked, and he kept a cash-book and submitted a diary of orders received and work executed to Mr. Rowlandson. The prisoner resigned his post as Superintendent in December last, and after that a deficiency was found in the accounts. The prisoner dealt with Jaffer Saib, a merchant, who appeared to have supplied all the things required for the shop. Mr. Rowlandson examined the accounts, and found that the amounts with regard to certain contingent charges in the prisoner's books were much more than those shown in Jaffer Saib's accounts. Mr. Rowlandson prepared a statement of tape that ought to have been used by the prisoner during a certain period, and found that it was far less than the quantity set down by the prisoner as having been purchased during that period. When the prisoner left the Society the prosecutor gave him a high testimonial. The prisoner was arrested at Calcutta, travelling under the name of Shaw. After hearing the evidence of the witnesses the further hearing was adjourned to the next day, meantime the prisoner was released on bail of Rs. 1,000 in his own recognizance and two sureties of Rs. 500 each.

IN the *Débats* of April 6th, quoted by the *Times*, M. John Lemoinne published another and probably, the *Times* thinks, a last article on the new addition to the Queen's titles, of which the following are the most important passages:—

"A Queen, bearing a name of happy omen, the name of Victoria, the Sovereign of a great country which desired nothing better than to respect her, almost to embalm her, whose Crown for a thousand years has braved all attacks, all debates, and all doubts, who was to such a degree the incarnation of the law that she might almost have raised herself above it, behold she is, shaking off the venerated dust of history, the source of her legitimate title and her strength; rejecting and denying that tradition, all the more powerful that it is lost in the proverbial night of ages, and carried away by we know not what. Fancy going to change her old Crown of pure gold for a vile Empress diadem! It is decided, it is voted. The Queen of England for the last 48 hours has been Empress! She had not been voted a Queen. No; she was Queen by right of birth, by right of history. She is now an elected Empress—an Empress by the grace of a majority of 46 votes—46 votes, among which must be counted those of the Ministers the Chamberlains, the Bishops, and of the men who fear to offend the Court and Government. And this is called a vote! We do the English this justice; they are grieved, unhappy, and really alarmed at this sorry adventure, and we understand it. We said the other day that the House of Lords was not to be reckoned upon to stop the Queen and her too complaisant Ministers on the dangerous incline down which they were sliding. Government has been impetuous and the House obedient, and yet between us come to look at the votes, how can we believe that there was a single facetious thought in the opposition the senseless Bill met with? In the House of Commons we saw the sons of the most powerful noble families, such as the Cavendishes, the Gowers, and even the Marquis of Lorne, the Queen's son-in-law, vote against the Bill, or else abstain from voting upon it. In the Lords, the most characteristic feature, perhaps, was the determined opposition of Lord Granville. The whole political world knows that Lord Granville, one of the most amiable of men, is essentially a courtier, one of those who take most pains to please their Sovereign, and who has best succeeded in doing so; but at the same time, Lord Granville is endowed with great judgment, and he has had great experience in foreign policy. He cannot shut his eyes to the dangers which the absolutely extravagant language of the Premier about Russia makes the foreign relations of his country incur. Who can be persuaded, when that the Duke of Bedfordshire, the friend and companion of the Prince of Wales, and who voted against the Bill, is an enemy of the Queen? Lord Houghton—*lettre*, connected with the whole European society—is a factious subject? Finally, could any one possibly be brought to look upon Lord Shaftesbury as a Radical,—the Peer who, at the last sitting of the Chamber, moved an address to the Queen praying her to assume no matter what title in preference to that of Empress? Lord Shaftesbury has been all his life, at first under the name of Lord Ashley, and then under his present title, the Great Biblical missionary of England, the leader in all pious undertakings. The better to recommend his motion, he reminded the Peers of his entire independence of Party. He entered at once into the very pith of the question, and stated openly that the new title the Queen would take would make Royalty unpopular at home and ridiculous abroad; that the people of India thought not of it, and that the English people did not want it. One might tolerate the title of Empress, because it would be borne by a woman; but after her there would be an Emperor, and once in the masculine it would change its colour. If the sense of the country were taken, and each man, woman, and child consulted individually, the scheme would be rejected by an immense majority. The Lord High Chancellor Cairns took upon himself to reply, and with all his great and unquestioned talent only compromised the situation still more. He would recognize no other expression of public opinion than the vote of the legal representatives of the nation—that is, of the House of Commons. Now, that House had several times given the Bill a majority. How came it that Lord Cairns, one of the first jurists of his day, did not perceive that by trying to crush the opinion of the Lords beneath the weight of the Commons vote he was simply enfeebling another hereditary and traditional force, and associating the Upper House in the discredit and lowering of the Crown? It is with a certain amount of uneasiness that we are watching this dissolution of the Conservative forces of political society. There was in Europe one quiet Royalty relying on a laborious and free people. It is that very Royalty which, of its own accord rushed headlong into the *mêlée* where no one dreamed of dragging it... There is no mincing the matter; it is a bad business. Public opinion is growing excited, and discontent is dawning. Besides the newspapers, we receive letters, and those from men high-placed, who tell us that it is still hoped that the Queen's eyes will be opened by the manifestation of public feeling. We do not think so. It is not to have open eyes opened that she has left the country. She voluntarily shuts them, in order not to see. Her First Minister is not to be counted on either, for he consults only his Oriental fatalism—that is, to use a well-known phrase, 'fired his pistol; he has made a sensation, first of all with the *coup de théâtre* of the 100 millions of francs worth of Suez shares, then with his inconceivable provocation of Russia. All this policy is pure folly. *Suave mari magno*, and so forth. Let us not interfere with our dear neighbours. It would seem that their turn has come. As for us, let us cultivate our garden, like Candide. During the debate a noble lord said the title of Empress of India would offend France and Portugal, who still have possessions in India. We hasten to state that we are not offended. If Portugal wishes to wax worth, that is her own business."

BOMBAY.

THE CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The second Criminal Sessions were dissolved yesterday after a fortnight's sitting.

A PICK-POCKET.—A noted pick-pocket, named Balgeerjee Mungeer, was yesterday sentenced to be flogged fifteen stripes by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for stealing 12 annas from the pocket of a Hindoo at Full Gully on the day previous.

ASSAULT.—William Sumner and Augustus Jones (West Indians), seamen of the British ship Cartvale, were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, of assaulting Mr. John Lloyd, the chief officer of that ship, and were sentenced, the former to six weeks' and the latter to two weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Frank Larmonics, Thomas Johnson and Peter Nelson, seamen of the British ship Wild Wave, were each yesterday sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board, that ship which they are articled seamen.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Madrasee servant, named Antone DeCruz Chinis, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing currency notes, wearing apparel, &c., of the collective value of Rs. 50, the property of a Mrs. Lincoln, in whose service prisoner was a cook. He was sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENSE.—Two sherbut shopkeepers on the Bhendy Bazaar Road, named Rustom Bumman and Kodadad Rustom (Kranee Parsees), were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with illicitly selling spirituous liquors without a license from the Commissioner of Police. Upon the evidence adduced, they were both adjudged guilty; the former was fined Rs. 20 and the latter Rs. 30.

THE ELPHINSTONE THEATRE.—We are requested to draw the attention of the native play-going public to an advertisement in another column, announcing that the members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club reproduce to-night, at the abovementioned theatre their very popular and successful play entitled "Chhej Batao and Mohina Rani." Those who have the desire to wait till a late hour, as most native play-goers have, will be further entertained with the fairy opera entitled "Indur-Sabha." As the season draws to a close, the public interest in these pieces, we find, increases.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Vittulwaddy on view of the body of Ramdass. Deceased was an old Hindoo mendicant who resided at the Bhooleshwar Temple, and at times showed symptoms of insanity. Yesterday morning he was found drowned in a well at Vittulwaddy. When his body was removed from the well a sum of Rs. 43 was found wrapped in a cloth and fastened round his waist. Upon the evidence adduced the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by drowning himself in a well."

ROBBING ORNAMENTS FROM CHILDREN.—A correspondent, referring to a case of theft of ornaments from a child, valued at Rs. 100, a report of which appeared in our yesterday's issue, makes the following suggestion:—'If the man should be widawake, I can recommend him to take a police sepoy and go and look into certain places where there are a certain kind of birds called Dameeshes or Mujjoors. These are people or men of bad character—thieves, pick-pockets, &c., who, when they rob anything, resort to certain places called *Chundool Khanas* and *Muddut Khanas*, where they go during the day and smoke opium or muddut, enjoying the booty they robbed. The man should, with the aid of a police sepoy, go and look into all Chundool Khanas, the Chuckla, Bhendy Bazaar, and Duncan Road, where these blackguards resort to.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A native Christian, who assumes the name of Muslin Tom, was yesterday charged before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, of stealing on the night previous from a G. I. P. Railway signal house, a box containing wearing apparel and miscellaneous articles of the collective value of Rs. 20, the property of a guard on the said railway. The prisoner, it appears, was taken by the police to the two jails to ascertain the number of times he had been imprisoned in each and the particulars of his convictions. The prisoner was recognized by the jail officials, but owing to his having assumed another name, the particulars of his convictions and sentences could not be traced from the records of the jails. However, upon the evidence adduced, the prisoner was convicted and sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction.

GYMNASTICS.—A correspondent writes to complain of the neglect of gymnastic exercises at the schools in Bombay:—"Not a single private nor public school has up to this time made any effort to establish a gymnasium. In the report of the 'Bombay Proprietary School' the 'Head Master' has complained of certain evils, among which he gives great prominence to the irregularity of attendance. I say that this evil can, to a certain extent, be checked by rendering outdoor exercises obligatory on boys. In concluding this I beg leave to express a hope that the 'Professors' and "Principals' of every college and school will take care to cultivate the bodies together with the minds of the boys under their charge."

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—At the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, a Cammatee, named Hasseenah, was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. R. Nutty, an agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelly torturing five bullocks, by using them in an unfit and disabled state. The defendant pleaded that he was not the owner of the bullocks, but one Yellappah, Cammatee, and that he was simply in charge of them. An immediate summons was at once issued for the appearance of the alleged owner, but the man could nowhere be found. His Worship, in disposing of the case, fined the defendant Rs. 5, and ordered the bullocks to be sent to the pound, with instructions, that, should any owner turn up, claiming the bullocks, he should be placed before the Magistrate.—Another cart-driver, named Casseeba Byroo, for a similar offence of cruelly torturing his bullock, was fined Rs. 5 by the same Magistrate yesterday.

BAROOCH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—A lecture on "Words" was delivered on Thursday night at the first ... The subject, as ... justly said, is a very large and very important one, so that he could give no more than an outline of the origin and meaning of words in general use. This Mr. Trant succeeded in doing, following the track already made by writers on this interesting subject, happily illustrating the derivation of many words in common use, and which have for the most part preserved their meaning, whilst the meaning of others has become changed. Mr. Trant took the opportunity of pointing out the serious error, as he trusted it was, committed in the lecturer, by Mr. K. M. Shroff, on the late John Stuart Mill, in applying the word "paramour" with an offensive meaning when speaking of Mr. Mill and Mrs. Taylor. The original use of the word was always in a good sense, and that meaning, Mr. Trant correctly remarked, should be used in this particular instance. These remarks were received with applause, which was also freely bestowed during the reading of the lecture. Mr. Trant treated his subject in an interesting and intelligent manner, but his delivery was a little too rapid.

THE BOMBAY REVENUE JURISDICTION BILL.—We hear that our Poona Sarvajanik Sabha are going to memorialize the Secretary of State for India on the Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.—*Deccan Herald.*

LORD NAPIER.—Letters have been received from Colonel Dillon from Aden which report an improvement in the health of Lord Napier of Magdala. The brave old soldier has not taken his departure from India a bit too soon as the climate was beginning to tell upon him.—*Id.*

THE HEAT AT AHMEDNUGGUR.—People at Mahableshwar complain of the unusual heat this season. There has been no rain and the air is dry and hot, making weak people feel very nervous and even strong people feverish. The Superintendent, Dr. Mackenzie, has his hands full at present—full not only of cases of sickness but of all kinds of work, and our correspondent thinks that he must often caste a longing look forward to the rest he will have in June. The Rev. Mr. Weatherhead preached twice in the Station Church on Sunday as the Rev. Mr. Pace was at Panchgunny. He preached a wonderfully striking sermon on "I am the Resurrection and the Life." Many felt it to be a very powerful address, and were disappointed when the preacher came to a close.—*Id.*

"THE POVERTY OF INDIA."

THE following are extracts from Mr. Dadabhai Nowroee's paper on the Poverty of India.

PRICES.

We hear much about the general enormous rise of prices, and conclusions drawn therefrom that India is prosperous. My figures about the total production of the country are alone enough to show that there is no such thing as that India is a prosperous country. It does not produce enough for mere existence even, and the equilibrium is kept up by scanty subsistence, by gradual deterioration of physique, and destruction. No examination, therefore, of the import of bullion, or of rise of prices and wages, is necessary to prove the insufficiency of production for the maintenance of the whole population. When we have such direct positive proof of the poverty of the country, it should be useless to resort to, or depend upon, any indirect evidence or conclusions. But as there appears to me much misapprehension and hasty conclusion from a superficial examination of the phenomena of prices, wages, and bullion, I deem it necessary to say something upon these subjects. I shall consider each subject separately. High prices may occur from one of the three following causes:—1st.—From a natural healthy development of foreign commerce, which brings to the country fair profits upon the exports of the country; or, in other words, the imports exceed the exports by a fair percentage of profits, and thus add to the wealth and capital of the country. 2nd.—From a quantity of money thrown into the country, not as the natural profits of foreign commerce, but for some special purpose independent of commercial profits, such as the railway and other loans of India expended in certain parts where the works are carried on, and where, therefore, a large collection of labour takes place requiring food that is not produced there, and on account of bad or imperfect communications occasioning a local and temporary rise in prices. 3rd.—From scarcity of food or other produce itself, or higher on account of bad season or bad communications, or both; in other words, either there is not enough of food produced, or the plenty of one district cannot supply the deficiency of another, or both. We may now see how each of these causes has operated. As to the first cause, it is clear that, from Tooke adding any profits to its wealth from foreign commerce, not only does an amount, equal to the whole profits of foreign commerce including the whole of the opium revenue, go elsewhere, but even from the very produce of the country some £7,000,000 more annually. This shows, then, that there is no increase of capital or wealth in the country, and consequently no such general rise in prices as to indicate any increase of prosperity. From want of proper communications, produce in provinces near the seaports is exported to foreign countries, not because the foreign countries give better prices than can be obtained in this country, but because, if not exported, the produce would simply perish. For instance, Bengal and Madras export rice at any reasonable prospect of profits, even though in some of the interior parts there may be scarcity, or even famines, as in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, Orissa, and Rajpootana. The first cause, therefore, is not at all operative in India in raising prices; on the contrare, the constant drain diminishes capital, and thereby gradually and continuously diminishes the capability of the country, even to keep up its absolutely necessary production. Besides the necessity of seeking foreign commerce on account of bad communications, there is a portion of the exports which is simply compulsory—I mean that portion which goes to England to pay for the political charges. So far, therefore, the alleged increase of prices in India does not arise from any natural addition to its wealth by means of a healthy and profitable foreign commerce. Then, the next thing to be examined is whether the different kinds of produce exported from British India are so exported because foreign countries offer more profitable markets for them, that is to say, offer greater prices than can be obtained in the country itself; thus indicating that, though produced in the country itself, still *higher* prices are got from foreign countries. Suppose we find that Indian produce has been selling in foreign countries at about the same prices for the last fifteen years, what will be the inevitable conclusion? Either that, in the country itself, there is no great rise of prices, or that the people of India are such fools that, though there is an "enormous" rise in prices in their own country, they send their produce thousands of miles away—to get what? Not *higher* prices than can be got in the country itself, but sometimes much less! We may take the principal articles of export from India. The exceptional and temporary rise in the price of cotton, and its temporary effect on some other produce, was owing to the American War; but that is gradually coming down to the former level, and when America once makes up its four or five million bales, India will have a hard struggle. The opening of the Suez Canal has been a great good fortune, or Indian cotton would in all likelihood have been driven out of the English market particularly, and even European markets also. Cause No. 2 will partly account for such rise as has actually taken place in some parts of India, and has misled many persons to the conclusion of a general rise and increased prosperity. During the last twenty years, something like £83,130,000 (Railway Report, 1869) have been sent to India for railway works, out of which some £26,000,000 are spent in England for stores, &c., and about £55,000,000 remitted to India to be spent here. This amount has been spent in certain parts, with the effect of raising prices there in two ways. Large numbers of labourers are collected in such places, and to a great extent agricultural labour is diminished in their neighbourhood, the want of good communication preventing other parts from supplying the demand. The result is, that less food is produced and more mouths to feed, and, with the labourers well employed, temporary and local rise of prices is the inevitable consequence. On looking over the maps, and examining the prices given in the tables of administration reports, it will be easily seen that, in every presidency in good seasons, the localities of high prices have been those only where there have been large public works going on. For instance, in the Central Provinces in the year 1867-68, when there was an average good season, the districts in which the price of rice was highest were—Hoshungabad Rs. 5 per maund, Baitool Rs. 4 per maund, Nurrinjpore Rs. 3-12 per maund, Jubbulpore Rs. 3-12 per maund, Nagpore Rs. 3-8 per maund, and Sangur Rs. 3-9 per maund. While the lowest prices were—Raipore and Belaspore Rs. 1 per maund, Sumbulpore Rs. 1-2, Balaghaut Rs. 2 Bhundara Rs. 2, Chindwara Rs. 1-8. Now, places having the highest prices are almost all those along, or in the neighbourhood of, railway lines, or carrying on some public works; and those with lowest prices are away from the lines, &c. In 1868-69, the range of prices is about the same, though higher on account of bad season. The year had being Rs. 8 and Nagpore Rs. 2; and through the season being unequal in different parts, there is some corresponding divergence from the preceding year. The comparative high prices of 1865 to 1867 were owing to bad season; 1867-68, a good season brought them down. Bad season again, and a rise and continuous fall since 1870. Return No. 335 of 1867 on the Orissa famine gives a list of prices rising many times, in the time of various famines; and are these prices of prosperity? To sum up, —the course of prices during the last two years has been, if anything, downward, except in places of drought or famine, or new public works; and all my remarks based upon 1867-68-69 will, I think, derive greater force from the statistics of the past two years. I trust I have proved that there has been no general healthy rise of prices in any part of India from the time of its acquisition by the British. On the contrary, there has been continuous depression, till the railway loans, &c., and cotton money revived it a little, and that even temporarily and locally, from its extreme previous illness. And that very often the so-called high prices are the result of misfortune or scarcity, rather than of increased prosperity. This will tax the ability of Indian statesmen much, and will require a great change in the policy of the British rule, before India will see prosperity, or even rise above its absolute wants.

WAGES.

It is alleged that there is great rise in wages, and that therefore India is increasing in prosperity. Almost all remarks applied to prices will do for this. The rise is only when railway and other works have gone on, and is only local and temporary. In other parts there is no material alteration.

The Administration Report for 1867-68 (page 83) says—"The rates of unskilled labour range from 2 annas (3d.) to 5 annas (7½d.) per diem. There has been a considerable rise in the rates affected by the railway and other public works, and labour in any shape commands higher remuneration than formerly; but as prices of the necessaries of life have risen in even a higher ratio, owing chiefly to the increase of facility of export, it may be doubted whether the position of the unskilled labouring classes has materially improved." Leaving the cause to be what it may, this is apparent, that higher wages in some places have not done much good to the poor labourer. The general rate of wages is, however, about 2 annas. In the Central Provinces (leaving those parts where railway works have been going on), in Raipore, Belaspore, Sumbulpore, Balaghat, Bhundara, and Chindwara, the rate of wages for unskilled labour is generally 2 annas only, both for the years 1867-68 and 1868-69. On the other hand, in the Central Provinces, where railway and other public works are going on, and the price of necessaries is high, wages are also high—as in Hoshungabad 3 annas; Baitool, 4 annas; Nursingpore, 3 annas; Jubbulpore, 5 annas; Nagpore, 3 annas, &c. Thus, only locally and temporarily are there high wages in some parts. The general rate of wages is not improved. Even with all such high wages for a few, the average all over the Provinces in 1868-69, as well as in 1870-71, is put down as 3 annas, or 4½d.; but if the number of those earning the different wages, and the number of days when such wages are earned, were considered, as well as the temporary effect of the buildings of public works, we shall again come to our old friend 3d. per day, or perhaps less. Except, therefore, all over India where railway or public works have congested labour temporarily, without good facility of communication of bringing food, the general rate of wages is scarcely above 2 annas a day. The notion of a general rise of wages, and of the vastly improved condition of the labourer, is a delusion. Here is the latest summary of wages on the highest authority (Material and Moral Progress of India for 1871-72, pages 100-101). In Punjab, wages are 6d. to 2d. a day for unskilled labour. In Oudh, 1½d. for unskilled labour a day. In Central Provinces, unskilled labour is 3d. to 1½d. per day. In the Bombay Presidency unskilled labour is 6d. to 3d. a day. The rates of other provinces are not given. It must be remembered that the lower figure is the rate earned by the majority; and are these present rates of 1½d. to 3d. an enormous rise on the former ones?

BULLION.

It is often alleged that India has imported large quantities of bullion, and is very much enriched thereby. Let us see what the facts are! First of all, India has not got its imports of silver as so much profits on its exports, or making up so much deficit of imports against exports and profits. As far as exports go, I have already shown that the imports (including all bullion) are always of exports, *plus* profits, to the extent of not only the whole profits but the whole opium revenue, and a good deal from the produce itself besides. The import of bullion has been chiefly from commercial and financial necessities, as will be seen further on, except during the few years of the American War, when some portion was sent in because the people could not suddenly create a large demand for English goods in payment of profits. The total balance of the imports and exports of bullion from the year 1801 to 1863, according to Parliamentary Return 133 of 1864, is £234,353,686; and from 1834 to 1869, according to Return c. 184 of 1870, is £107,738,448 (which includes, mark! the years of the great famine windfall, and large remittances for railway loans), making altogether £335,477,134 from 1801 to 1869. The British rulers introduced universally the system of collecting all revenue in money instead of in kind. This circumstance produced a demand for coin. The foreign trade of the country having increased (though not without any benefit to India), increased the demand for coin. The coinage of India from 1801 to 1869, according to the same returns, amount to £765,652,749, exclusive of coinage in Madras for the years 1801 to 1832, and for Bombay for the years 1821-22, 1824 to 1831, and 1833 (particulars of which are not given), leaving a balance of about £70,000,000 of bullion for all other wants of the country. It may be said that some of the coinage must have been re-melted. This cannot be to a large extent, as specie is 2 per cent. cheaper than coin, as the mint charge is 2 per cent. on coining. Mr. Harrison, in reply to question 3993 of the Finance Committe, confirms this—that the coinage "is rarely done with a charge of 2 per cent., which is a clear loss to all persons wishing to use it for any other purpose than that of coin."

Then there is the wear and tear to consider. The wear and tear of shillings and sixpences given by the return (24 of 1817) is 28 per cent. on shillings and 47 per cent. on sixpences. The period of the wear is not given in the return. In India, this wear, from the necessity of moving large quantities of coin for Government purposes, and a much rougher and more widespread use of the coin by the people generally, the percentage per annum must be a large one indeed.

The coinage of India as per return is, from 1801 to 1869, about £765,000,000 (not including the coinage in Native States). Deducting only £65,000,000 for wastage for the sixty-nine years, there should be in circulation £230,000,000. Taking the wide extent of the country (equal to all Europe except Russia it is said), this amount for revenue, commercial, and social purposes is not an extravagant one. Strike off even £50,000,000 for re-melting, though at the loss of 2 per cent value; I take the coin as only £150,000,000. Deducting this amount and wastage of £66,000,000—or say even £50,000,000 only, to be under the mark—making a total of £100,000,000, there will remain for all other social and industrial wants, besides coinage, about £135,000,000. This, distributed over a population of above 230,000,000 hardly gives 13s. 6d. per head, that is to say, during altogether sixty-nine years, India imported only 13s. 6d. per head of bullion for all its various purposes, except coin What an insignificant sum!! Take even the whole import altogether of £335,000,000 during the long period of sixty-nine years, and what is it? Simply about 33s. 6d. per head for all possible purposes, and without making any allowance for wear and tear. See what the United Kingdom has retained for its purposes. I cannot get at returns of import of silver and gold before 1858. I take only, then, 1858 to 1869 (both inclusive). The total imports are £282,628,000, and the total exports £268,319,000, leaving a balance of about £54,300,000. Deducting about £10,00',000 for the excess of the quantity in the Bank of England at the end of 1869 over 1857, there remain about £44 0'0,000 for the social and trade use of the country, allowing equal amounts for coin in 1858 and 1869. This, therefore, is about 30s. a head retained by the United Kingdom within a period of twelve years, independent of its circulating coin, while India retained only 33s. 6d. a head during a period of sixty-nine years for *all* its purposes! Much is said about the hoarding by the natives, but how little is the sum for each to hoard? and what amounts are in a shape hoardings, in all plate, jewellery, watches, &c., the people use in England? I do not suppose that any Englishman would say that the natives of India ought to have no taste and no ornaments or articles of use, and must only live like animals; but, after all, how little there is for each, if every one had its share to hoard or to use. The fact is, that, far from hoarding, millions who are living on "scanty subsistence" do not know what it is to have a silver piece in their possession. It cannot be otherwise. To talk of oriental wealth now, as far as British India is concerned, is only a figure of speech, a dream! When we talk of millions having a purchasing power, we forget how minutely and how widely a large portion of it must be distributed in India to be of no use for national purposes. The notion that the import of silver has made India rich, is another strange delusion! There is one important circumstance which is not borne in mind. The silver imported is *not* for making up the balance of exports and profits over imports, or for what is called balance of trade. Far from it; as I have already explained. It is imported as a simple necessity, but it therefore no more makes India richer, because so much *silver* is imported. If I give out £20 worth of goods to anybody, and in return get £5 in other goods and £5 in silver, and yet if by so doing, though I have received only £10 worth in all for the £20 I have parted with, I am richer by £5, because I have received £5 in silver, then my richness will be very unenviable indeed. The phenomenon in fact has a delusive effect. Besides not giving due consideration to the above circumstance, the bewilderment of many people at what are called enormous imports of silver in India is like that of a child which, because it can itself be satisfied with a small piece of bread wonders at a big man eating up a whole loaf, though that loaf may be but a very "scanty subsistence" for the big man. The poor little England can have, £1 a head out of £30 000 000, the big India must have £200,000 000 to give this share per head to its population. Yet the 33s. 6d. per head in sixty-nine years appears

FRANCE AND EGYPT.

(From a French Correspondent of the "Times.")

PARIS, April 5.

In any one wished to form an idea of the agitation produced here by the Egyptian Loan, he need only follow the fearful fluctuations of the Bourse, where every minute brings about changes which might swallow up whole fortunes. For instance, to-day quotations opened at 12 o'clock at 267, at 12-10 they were 280, five minutes later 290, to fall by degrees to a closing price of 276, being a fall of over 11f. since yesterday's Bourse. It should be remembered, moreover, that Egyptians fell a week ago—that is, three days before liquidation—to 255f., and on the day of liquidation rose to 302, so that within this short space of time there has been first a rise of 47f., followed by a fall of 27f., figures which are truly startling, and prove the absolute necessity of putting an end to so threatening a state of things. How is this to be done? I will endeavour to explain this without circumlocution, for I believe the time has come for explaining matters simply.

The Times **has already stated how M. Outrey intervened to withdraw the Khedive from an exclusively English connexion, and this explained to every one Mr. Cave's mission and its object, the hesitations of the Viceroy, and the delay which occurred in publishing the Report. Moreover, the publication of this Report did have its expected effect, and this because at the present moment the public interest has been again diverted. As is known, England was invited to appoint a Commissioner for the purpose of facilitating the creation of a National Bank, and, on England's refusal, permission was given to transform this National Bank into a** *Caisse d'Amortissement*, **or Sinking Fund Department. On this new proposal, fresh negotiations were opened between France and England—negotiations which have not yet been concluded. At present the English Cabinet is attacked and criticized on this Egyptian question, and represented as having sustained a well-merited check in consequence of the cold way in which it has acted in the matter. Those who judge in this way really allow themselves to be guided by the passion with which certain offended interests are pleased to regard the question. There are three distinct steps, as well as three distinct periods, apparent in the policy of the English Cabinet. The first period was one of audacity and enthusiasm; this terminated with the purchase of the Suez Canal shares. The second period was one of illusion—I do not dare to say of simplicity; this brought about Mr. Cave's mission, and the consequences depending on it. The third was a period of prudence, hesitation, and circumspection. This is the one which exists at present. First, was the British Government wrong in buying the Khedive's shares? I have only had this theory maintained by enemies to England, which makes me believe the Government was right. Was the Cabinet wrong in sending Mr. Cave to Egypt, and in reckoning on the consequences of his mission? No, assuredly, if the Ministry was aware of the language of the Khedive of his promises, and of the hopes which he nourished. Yes, if, instead of being aware of this, an error was made in regard to him and his advisers. But in no case could the Ministry have refused to send Mr. Cave, and at the very most such a high price might not have been attached to the results of his mission. The tendencies of the Viceroy in changing had naturally changed the result of Mr. Cave's mission, and of the projects of the British Ministry. The third period, which is not ended, remains to be examined. Was the Ministry wrong in not wishing immediately to appoint a Commissioner either for the National Bank or for the** *Caisse d'Amortissement*? **I do not hesitate to say, No. It was not wrong. People contrast the hesitation of the British Government with the prompt and decisive resolution of the French Government. This is to compare for the purpose of criticism two things which do not resemble one another in the least. The French Government would have been lacking in duty had it done otherwise; but the duty of the English Cabinet is not that of the French Cabinet. When the French Cabinet undertook the defence and success of a financial enterprise, it did not, like the English Cabinet, act according to principle, it acted according to necessity. Two of the most important financial houses here hold, it is said, £4,000,000 worth of Egyptian Treasury Bonds. When the negotiations concerning the National Bank miscarried, and those relative to the** *Caisse d'Amortissement* **threatened to be indefinitely postponed, and when, consequently, no end could be predicted to this dangerous situation the French Government was informed of it, and hard pressed to intervene and save the menaced credit of the Egyptian treasury bondholders. An embarrassment in the situation of those establishments would have produced a formidable shock in the French Market; it would have been more than a financial, it would have been a political crisis; and if the present general state of things is taken into account, it would have been a political crisis of the gravest character. The French Government neither could nor ought to have hesitated; and if it could be reproached with anything, it was with not having done enough, for the national interest was engaged in the matter. But the English Cabinet had not the same reasons for intervening. The English market was not affected or, less still, threatened by that special financial question; no national interest was engaged in it, and the English Cabinet had no strong reason for proving false to a principle or for placing its powers at the service of a private financial combination. As for the question of influence, it a singular delusion to believe that it is acquired by those who launch the affair, or lost by those who do not launch it. The Khedive has neither the power nor the possibility of transforming himself and his Administration, and the opportunities of reconquering influence by getting him out of embarrassment will be wanting to those who found their hopes upon them.**

So far, then, there is no real reason for criticising or attacking the English Cabinet. But what would justify such criticism is the position it took up later on, and, it may even be added, its present position. As soon as the French Government saw that they ought to interfere, that they ought to defend and uphold their threatened market and take in hand the question of its respectable credit establishment, they laid the question before the English Cabinet in sincere and pressing terms, and insisted on that Cabinet taking an interest in that undertaking, so that it might be a common one, profitable to both countries as well as to Egypt. It may be that the English Cabinet was piqued by the interference of M. Outrey, or thought that it ought not to interfere in such a matter; but, however that may be, instead of replying immediately to such a pressing question, it asked other questions; and those questions succeeded each other without bringing about any solution. That was the very great fault of the English Cabinet. By such a proceeding it put itself in a position to be represented as wishing to compromise the French market, and it took up with regard to France a position which, in appearance at least, was openly hostile. It was then that France resolved to act alone, as she ought to have done from the first. Financial groups came to an understanding; the issue, the rate, and the date were fixed, and the Khedive was asked for his adhesion and approval. Sensible men find that France, in her turn, has committed a fault—an elementary fault—in not having asked the Khedive for his formal adhesion before, instead of after. He certainly would not have hesitated, for at the time that adhesion alone could have got him out of his difficulties. But, be that as it may, his first replies were favourable, and the despatches which arrived here on the 1st of April made people think the affair was concluded, and Egyptian Stock rose on the Bourse. How were those first dispositions changed? I will frankly state that the change is attributed here to English influence. The Khedive, thanks to the efforts of the French Government and French financiers, was safe for his April Coupons, and could wait. Seeing France and England dispute for his favours and protection, he probably thought that it was a rare opportunity for making the best of the struggle, and a despatch arrived here on the 3rd of April asking for a few day's reflection. Of course the Egyptian Funds fell. That is the present condition of things; and while financial rings are deliberating, while people are recoiling before an immediate issue, even if the Khedive consents, in the present state of the market, the Khedive is silent, careless of the enormous interests which he is threatening or imperilling; and the English Cabinet is charged with encouraging him in that conduct, in the hope of bringing him within the sphere of its exclusive influence. I think every honest mind will draw its own conclusion from what I have said above.

There have evidently been faults on both sides. In the purchasing of the Suez Canal Shares the English Cabinet was too mysterious, and the French Cabinet too susceptible. In the matter of Mr. Cave's mission the English Cabinet was too encroaching and the French Cabinet too easily and too visibly alarmed. Finally, in the present question the French Cabinet has been too pressing and the English Cabinet too inactive

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HATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	26 0	14 0
CHABLIS (Polack Frere's)	16 0	...
CHABLIS (our own)	18 0	10 0

BURGUNDIES.

POMARD (our own brand)	19 0	10 0
CHAMBERTIN „	20 0	10 8

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Braueneberger	28 0	16 8
Do do Josephshoffer	33 0	18 0
Do do Zeltinger	36 0	20 0
Do do Scharzhofberger	39 0	21 0
CREMANT BLANC	30 0	16 8

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...

STILL HOCKS.

	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..
RHENISH	18 0	10 0
BODENTHAL	20 0	11 0
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	24 0	13 0
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0
GRUNHAUSEN	23 0	..
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG, (Select Growth)	30 0	..
SCHARLACKERBERG	32 0	..
LIEBFRAUMILCH	38 0	20 0
SCHLOSSBERG	30 0	..
STEINWEIN IN HOCKSBEUTEL	23 0	..

SPARKLING HOCK.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 0	16 0
„ RUDESHEIMER	33 0	18 8
„ RAUENTHALER	36 0	20 8
„ JOHANNISBERGER	39 0	21 8

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD E. J. Reserve	32 0	..

MARSALA.

VIRGIN WINE (Ingham's) highly recommended by the Medical Profession	18 0	..

BRANDIES.

[illegible] CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) re-	27 0	..
O'R OWN, * One Star	23 0	..
Do do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do do *** Stars	27 0	..
HENNESSY'S * one Star	25 8	..
Do ** two Stars	29 0	..
Do *** three Stars	31 8	..
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	25 8	..
Do ** two Star Pints	13 0	..
Do * one Star Flask	13 8	..
Do ** two Stars	27 0	..
Do *** three „	30 0	..
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..
Do ** Stars	25 0	..
Do *** Stars	27 0	..
Do V.O.S. recommended	35 0	..
EXSHAWS' No. 1	35 0	..
Do No. 2	20 8	...
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	25 0	...

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Board & Co.'s	17 0	9
HOLLAND GIN, Colling's and Maingay's Large "Flasks"	25 0	15 8
VERMOUTH, Nolly Prat's	14 8	8 0
WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch (several brands).	20 0	...
RUM, Jamaica	20 0	...
ABSINTHE, (Pernod Fils)	30 0	...
CHARTREUSE VERTE (Original) Green per bottle	7 0	3 12
CHARTREUSE JAUNE (Yellow) per bottle.	5 0	2 12
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	...	30 0
ORANGE BITTERS	20 0	...
GINGER WINE, 3 qt.	16 0	8 8
CURAÇA, WYNAND & FOCKINKS, Green	40 0	22 0
MARACHINO DE ZARA do do do	40 0	...
CHERRY BRANDY	18 0	9 0
H. VANNAR CHEROOTS Seminais per box 100	7 0	...

ALE AND STOUT.

BASS' BEER, Bottled by our London Firm, recommended	6 0	...
Do do H Stone	6 0	4
GUINNESS' 5 X STOUT. Bottled by our London Firm, in stone bottles	6 0	...

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*
GOVERNOR.
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.
SUB-GOVERNOR. DEPUTY GOVERNOR.
EDWIN GOWER, Esq. DAVID POWELL, Esq.
Secretary.
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR W. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
THOS. B. BATEMAN, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.
Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.
The Profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the share of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash Payment.
Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.
The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.
Premiums may be paid in easy half-yearly or quarterly instalments.
Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at the Civilian Rates.
Risks on Male Europeans and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.
Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.
DECLARATIONS OF BONUS.
Examples of additions to Life Policies of £1,000, to 31st December 1870.

Age at Entry	Duration of Policy, 5 years.	Duration of Policy, 25 years.
20	£74 0	£344 14
30	74 14	342 11
40	79 18	375 10
50	92 16	412 5

Total Funds of the Corporation, £9,595,000.
EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of 1 year and 7 years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
25	38 11 4	34 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 0
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 13 4
50	64 2 0	57 0 0	55	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	90 0 0	82 0 0			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Fire Insurances are effected at moderate Rates upon every description of Property.
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.
Further information, Forms of Applications, and Prospectuses may be had on application to
EWART LATHAM & Co.,